

The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XVI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1883.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 52.

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$2.00 per year; six months \$1.00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

TELEGRAPH BRIEVES.

Rev. Dr. Talmage is out west lecturing.

French reinforcements are hurrying to Tientsin.

Navigation on the Pennobscot river closed Sunday.

Night schools are to be opened in the Indiana State prisons.

Cold weather in Vermont has caused the factories to shut down.

A boiler explosion at Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, killed two men.

Martin Wiley, of Boston, has been arrested for murdering his wife.

The cotton crop in sight on Saturday last amounted to 3,676,273 bales.

Charles L. Perry, of Boston, was found dead in his house on Tuesday.

A large part of the town of Dubois, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

A richly dressed lady died suddenly in a street car in Brooklyn on Monday.

A schooner sunk in Lake Michigan during a storm and twenty lives were lost.

Fire in a Baltimore warehouse on Wednesday destroyed 2,000 bales of cotton.

Poole, the Republican candidate in the first district, will contest Skinner's election.

O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, was hanged at Newgate prison on Monday morning.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Thomas H. Bland as Minister to France.

Revenue officials report the destruction of two illicit distilleries in Lenoir county, N. C.

Representative D. C. Haskell, of the second Kansas district, died in Washington on Sunday.

During a drunken quarrel in Reading, Pa., on Sunday, Jacob Finkbone fatally stabbed David Rathenberger.

Highwaymen in Oregon robbed a merchant of \$15,000, a railroad paymaster of \$12,000, and other persons of large sums.

A cargo of 100,000 hundred weight of American wheat has been imported into Austria, the first ever carried into that country.

Five of the Bunko county, Ga., ku klux prisoners have been sentenced to two years each in the Albany penitentiary and to pay \$500 each.

At Siretstown, N. J., on Saturday night, Simon Salzman was assaulted by George Boer, who shot him and then beat him until he was unconscious.

Representative Skinner was sworn in on Wednesday as a member of the house, but his case has been referred to the committee on elections for a report.

Advises from Doddridge county, W. Va., say the people are indignant at the false report of the lynching of Big Bill Kinney, as he was not harmed.

Rev. George Morris, an aged Presbyterian minister, was suffocated by gas in Baltimore on Sunday last, having blown the gas out when he went to bed.

The Norway Iron Works, at South Boston, Mass., have been sold to a company, at the head of which is Mr. George P. King. The price paid is said to be \$150,000.

Death of Congressman Haskell.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative Haskell, of Kansas, one of the ablest men on the Republican side of the House, died at his residence here this morning. He was a victim of Bright's disease. Mr. Haskell was a native of Vermont. He emigrated to Kansas after graduating at Yale College about the time of the great pro-slavery contest in that state. He was a prominent member of the Ways and Means committee and in fact led the tariff debate last winter for the protectionists. He was a man of strong convictions, a close student and a very forcible speaker. He was 41 years old.

The Southern People.

The population of the southern states is composed of two races of men radically distinct, and to some extent at least incongruous. Of these the colored people, or persons of African descent, comprise only one-third, the other two-thirds being white people, like the overwhelming majority of our own northern states. When, therefore, politicians make use of the phrase "solid south," they are guilty, to some extent, at least, of an attempt to deceive their hearers. For nothing can be more certain than the fact that the freedmen as a body are Republicans and vote the Republican ticket now whenever they can get a chance to do so. Moreover, there appears to be a very numerous body of the white people in all of the southern states who are Republicans also, and who cannot be crushed out by force of terrorism, because they belong to a race that is not accustomed to submit to such things.

In view of these considerations, we find that in point of fact the south is not now solidly Democratic any more than the north is solidly Republican. Ever since reconstruction went into effect there have been many districts in the southern states represented in the legislatures and in congress by the black or white Republicans. We need not now go into details on this subject, for it is a fact of no small importance that those who so loudly insist that it is to the interest of Philadelphia to be Democratic, because of its large sales of goods at the south, are not correct in assuming as an indisputable fact that the south is solidly Democratic. It is our own belief that if a full and fair canvass of the whole south could be made in 1884 quite a number of the states would cast their electoral votes for the Republican ticket; not through the influence of the colored vote alone, but under the more powerful auspices of that portion of the intelligent white population which is so largely interested in the great question of protection to domestic industry.

Our readers, therefore, will see that the subject has a very important commercial aspect, in that the powerful Republican party in Philadelphia serves as an advantage rather than as a disadvantage to the business interests of the city. The prosperity of the south, about which there has just been so much rejoicing has not been caused exclusively by the plantation aristocracy, but has been chiefly due to the rapid development of railways, mining, manufactures, banking, insurance, internal trade, local improvements, and foreign commerce, mainly under the auspices of the white capital.—Philadelphia North American.

Experts say Broad river at Anthony's Shoals, Ga., has a volume of 19,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, and its velocity is 175 feet per minute, its fall in a mile and a quarter being 92 feet. The horse power is calculated to be 37,386, while Lowell, the finest developed water power in the United States, has only 16,000 horse power.

City Items.

All subscribers to the Post, who fail to receive their papers regularly will please notify the undersigned at once. I am determined to have every subscriber receive his paper.

THOMAS KNIGHT,
Mailing Clerk.

A grand holiday ball is announced to take place in Clement's Hall, Wallace, Duplin county, on Wednesday night, the 26th inst. The Italian band from this city will furnish the music for dancing.

Rev. F. H. Wood and family leave for Fayetteville on Friday, and Rev. Dr. Yates, who is to succeed Mr. Wood as pastor of Front street Methodist church, is to arrive here the same evening and will preach on Sunday.

Mr. James B. Tillman, for forty years a resident of Weldon, where he has been agent of the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad, has determined to make Wilmington his future home. He is the only survivor of the party, under Gen. Walter Gwynn, who made the survey for the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad in 1836. He comes of good old Maryland stock.

Small Fire.

A small house at the intersection of 13th and Market streets caught fire on Tuesday evening last, but through the exertions of the neighbors the fire was extinguished and the building saved.

Thursday morning a small frame dwelling, at the intersection of Tenth and Market streets was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by Stephen Jones, colored.

Geo. W. Price, of this city, is writing a biography of Bishop James W. Hood, of Zion's A. M. E. Church, late Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of colored Masons of North Carolina. Bishop Hood has been filling the position of Grand Master for nearly fifteen years, and in retiring it is desired by the Grand Lodge to secure a proper record of his life and services as a leader in the church and in the Masonic order.

A handsome little revenue steamer, the J. B. Hawley, commanded by Lieut. Brian, bound from Buffalo, N. Y., to Mobile, Ala., where she is to be used as a revenue harbor boat, put in here on Wednesday for supplies.

The recent report of Mr. James Sprunt, as president of the Produce Exchange of this city, which was sent to London by Consul Walker, of South Carolina, was presented to both houses of Parliament and ordered to be printed with other reports and documents. This is a high compliment to Mr. Sprunt and secures the circulation of the work throughout the world.

Guilford Holliday, who has been acting as special policeman at the railroad depots for some time past, was arrested Wednesday morning for exceeding his authority in threatening the arrest of a man without a warrant, who has been guilty of no violation of the city ordinances.

A meeting to arrange for the representation of Pender county in the proposed State Exposition at Raleigh, was held in the new court house at Burgaw on Monday night. Captain R. P. Paddison was elected corresponding secretary, and Messrs. J. F. Foy, C. C. Woodcock, D. Shaw, Robert Durham, Jr., and others, were appointed a committee from their respective townships to collect specimens for the exposition and to solicit voluntary subscriptions.

Climatical Condition.

Prof. W. C. Kerr, formerly State Geologist, but now latterly connected with U. S. S. Sirreys, was here during the present week, and on Thursday went down to Smith's Island, wishing to test the correctness of the theory that the island in question, which is the largest in North Carolina, is as mild climatically speaking as any spot in the United States outside of Florida.

On Tuesday he was near Manly, in Moore county, where there is an area of very high land, or a very large hill covered with pine trees, and upon actual measurement he found the elevated tract to be fully six hundred feet above the level of the sea. Prof. Kerr intimates from the mildness and dryness of the atmospheric surroundings it would be a capital place for the location of an sanitarium.

Grand Lodge of Colored Masons.

The Grand Lodge of Colored Masons of North Carolina had its fourteenth annual meeting in Kinston on Monday, the 11th inst., Grand Master James W. Hood presiding. The body established a beneficiary fund department some years ago, for the relief of widows and orphans. Under its jurisdiction relief has been sent to many of the unfortunate, the reports showing that over \$5,000 was disbursed in that direction.

The following named officers were elected and appointed for the following year:

Grand Master—James W. Tillman.
Deputy Grand Master—Jas W. Hood.
Senior Grand Warden—Stewart Ellison.
Junior Grand Warden—Wm. Pethell.
Grand Treasurer—Jas H. Young.
Grand Secretary—J. C. Hill.
Grand Tyler—R. D. Bailey.

All the other officers were filled by appointment. The session was closed to meet again at Statesville in December, 1884.

Death of an Old German Citizen.

Mr. John G. Bauman, one of our oldest German citizens, was seized with a paralytic stroke on Friday evening last, and died on Sunday morning. The announcement of his death caused profound sorrow in the community, where he was greatly beloved and respected. Deceased came to this country from Germany about 1838 and settled in Charleston.

In 1843 he accepted the position of clerk in the store of Mr. H. B. Eilers in this city, as a people here to live. In 1844 he commenced the business of a grocer himself, opening on the corner of Front and Market streets, in the building now occupied by Mr. B. Solomon. He was married twice and leaves seven children, the oldest daughter being the wife of Mr. Edward Peschke, German Imperial consul at this port. He was one of the organizers of St. Paul's Lutheran church in this city, in 1858, and was elected a member of the Church Council. He was second lieutenant of the German Volunteers, a fine military company that existed here before the war. Deceased retired from business of his own some years since and has held a position in the store of Messrs. E. Peschke & Westermann. He was in the 60th year of his age. The funeral took place from St. Paul's Lutheran church on Monday afternoon, and the remains were followed to Oakdale Cemetery by a large concourse of mourning relatives and friends.

Mr. A. A. Nathan, of this city, is about to open a store in Laurensburg, the business to be conducted under the firm name of A. A. Nathan & Co.

The Norwegian Barque Jermas, the Norwegian Brig Bank and the Norwegian Brig Congo, cleared from this port on Saturday last, with cargoes of naval stores and cotton valued at \$65,219. All were for foreign ports and the shippers were D. B. Murchison & Co., Paterson, Downing & Co., and Mr. A. H. Green.

Messrs. J. L. Cooley and D. P. McEachern, the former of Richmond and the latter of Robeson county, were here a few days ago in the interest of a Scotch immigration scheme, in which they are assisted by Scotch lady of Dundee—a Miss McLeod. They say that a party of one hundred and twenty-five Scotch immigrants will arrive here about the last of January.

We learn from Clerk VanAmringe that 141 cases were disposed of during the late term of the Superior Court which adjourned on Friday last, of which 90 were continued, in 80 judgments were rendered, 13 were non-suits, 4 were compromised and settled and 1 was abated. A special term was decided upon to clear the docket of the large number of cases upon it, and the recommendation to the Governor to that effect was signed by Judge Phillips and a large proportion of the members of the Bar.

Some boys are in the practice of rocking churches and breaking the glass out of the windows. The First Baptist and Lutheran edifices have received their special attention. A number of glasses in the windows of the former were smashed on Sunday last, between the morning and evening services. A member of the church saw one of the rocks thrown and it was hurled by a white boy. The authorities should put a stop to this outrageous conduct and the perpetrators should be severely punished.

Nassau Guano Company.

At the late meeting of the stockholders of the Nassau Guano Company, held at the office of the company in this city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. R. R. Bridges.
Secretary and Treasurer—Donald McKee.
Superintendent of Agents—W. L. DeRooset.
Agent for New York City—Walter E. Lawton.

Directors—R. R. Bridges, John C. Griffin, Edward Kidder, Walter E. Lawton, Winfield S. Dunan, Smilie A. Gregg and Donald McKee.

A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared out of the profits of the past year's business, payable on the 1st of January to stockholders of record at the date of meeting.

City Matters.

The Board of Audit and Finance, at a meeting on Monday evening, in conjunction with the Committee on Streets and Wharves of the Board of Aldermen, approved the contracts entered into by the Board of Aldermen for paving Water street.

The action of the board in agreeing to pay O. G. Parsley \$445.71 in full of all damages to property at the corner of Ann and Third streets, by the heavy rain of June 3d, 1883, was also approved.

The matter of dredging certain docks was postponed until the probable cost can be ascertained.

The matter of repairing the floor of Ann street engine house was referred to E. J. Jones, with power to act.

An application from the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company for a set of swinging harness was granted.

Fire broke out Saturday morning in a small house on Ann street, next to Fourth, which was occupied by a bed-ridden colored man, said to be upwards of 80 years old, named Providence Bryan, and the flames had gotten under much good headway when discovered that the poor fellow was with difficulty rescued from the burning building, and his bedding and the other few articles he possessed were consumed. The fire communicated to the building adjoining, a small shop on the southwest corner of Ann and Fourth streets, and that was also blazing away, when the steamer Little Giant got a stream on it from a neighboring hydrant, and another was started through a section of hose from a hydrant at the corner near the burning building, and the fire was soon under control. The latter house adjoining on the south caught fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished. The property belonged to Col. W. L. DeRooset and the shop was unoccupied. Loss about \$100. The other engines were present, but were not needed.

The graded schools of Wilmington are said to be growing in popular favor, and the public are becoming more and more interested in them every day, as is evidenced not only by the increasing attendance but by the number who visit the schools from time to time to witness the exercises. Teachers from abroad, too, frequently go to the schools to witness the peculiar methods employed by the efficient Superintendent.

Masonic Election.

At the regular meeting of Concord Chapter No. 1, held Monday evening, following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

W. H. Oshadbourne, H. P.
M. M. Kutz, K.
W. W. Allen, E.
H. O. Prempert, O. H.
R. Greenberg, Treasurer.
James G. Monds, Secretary.
W. A. Williams, P. S.
J. W. Woolvin, P. A. C.
J. M. French, M. 3rd V.
J. M. Forhee, M. 2d V.
J. H. Hanby, M. 1st V.
B. G. Bates, Tiler.

A \$20 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for January, among which is the following:

We will give \$20.00 to the person telling us how many times the word Bethlehem occurs in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by January 10th, 1884. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner January 15th, 1884. Persons trying for the reward must send 25 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the February Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address: RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Boston, Penna.

Knight of Honor.

At a meeting of Carolina Lodge No. 434, K. of P., held Monday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

P. D.—Walter Smallbones.
Dictator—G. A. Peck.
V. D.—J. C. Fore.
A. D.—John W. Perles.
Reporter—J. H. Pugh.
E. Reporter—John L. Dudley.
Treasurer—W. A. Wilson.
Guide—E. D. Williams.
Guardian—T. F. Bagley.

Seoul—J. M. McGowan.
Medical Examiner—Dr. F. W. Potter.
Trustees—Owen Fennell, Alex. Johnson, John D. Taylor.

Representative to Grand Lodge—Clayton Giles.

Alternate—J. A. Springer.

Officers will be installed on the first Monday in January, 1884.

The New Diocese and the New Bishop.

The primary Diocesan Convention, which convened in Newbern on the 12th inst., for the purpose of electing a bishop for the new diocese recently established in this state, unanimously called to that position Rev. Dr. Alfred A. Watson, rector of St. James' church in this city, and it was decided to give the new diocese the title of the Diocese of East Carolina. A large number of delegates were present and the session was very harmonious. Bishop Watson is 65 years of age, and every way qualified for the high trust confided in him. In administrative ability and zeal for the church he will have few equals. His consecration will probably take place early in the ensuing year, as the first regular convention of the Diocese of East Carolina will take place at Washington in May next. The election of Bishop Watson seems to have given general satisfaction.

A meeting of the lot owners and Trustees of Pine Forest Cemetery was held Wednesday night in the Mayor's Court room, at the City Hall. Owen Barney acted as Chairman and N. G. Sampson as Secretary.

The report for the financial year ending December 15th, 1883, was ready approved.

A vote of thanks was tendered to John G. Norwood, treasurer, for his active and efficient services in behalf of Pine Forest Cemetery.

On motion of Geo. W. Price the following were unanimously re-elected directors: J. W. Telfair, Jas. H. Howe, Jas. G. Norwood, Louis LeGrande, Geo. P. Greene, Edward Dixon, Jas. K. Chisler.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Mayor and Chief of Police. And the board and officers were requested to use every effort to stimulate among all the lot holders a greater pride in the improvement of lots.

LOCAL SHORTS.

Bishop Watson is 65 years of age.

There was a slight sprinkle of snow on Monday morning last.

Five marriage licenses were issued during last week, all for colored couples.

The ladies of the Front Street Methodist Church had a festival and bazaar in the city hall on Tuesday and Wednesday night.

The weather this early part of the week was very wintry. The thermometer on Monday morning registered as low as 25 degrees.

There were six interments in the various city cemeteries for the week ended on Saturday last, of which one was white and four were colored.

Next Tuesday will be Christmas. We tender our friends the compliments of the season, and wish them a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Rev. W. J. Jones, whose parents reside in this city, is here on a visit. Next year he will have charge of the churches at Beaufort and Morehead.

The Norwegian barque Tros, Capt. Brager, which cleared from this port for Liverpool on Wednesday, takes out 2,350 bales of cotton, valued at \$108,000.

Pender Superior Court Judge Phillips presiding, has been in session at Burgaw during the present week, meeting for the first time in the new court house.

The ladies of the First Baptist church had a package party at the residence of E. H. McQuigg, Esq., on Wednesday night, for the benefit of the poor of the church.

Rev. T. Page Ricard, pastor of the Fifth Street church, who has been appointed to the Washington station for the next Conference year, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday.

Governor Jarvis has ordered a special call of the superior court of New Hanover, to convene on the 14th of January and to continue until all the business before it is disposed of.

A meeting was held at Burgaw, Pender county, on Monday night last, in the interest of the proposed State Exposition, and we are told that it was largely attended and very enthusiastic.

Mr. Samuel H. Wiley, a Salisbury banker, was here last Friday to see his son, Mr. Willie Wiley, off to the Mediterranean on the Danish barque Rialto, which sailed from this port on that day.

The receipts of cotton at the port of Wilmington for the crop year, from Sept. 1st to Dec. 15th, footed up 71,237 bales as against 80,394 bales for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 9,697 bales.

An incendiary attempt was made late Monday evening upon the Union school house on Sixth, between Nun and Church streets. Neighbors extinguished the flames before much damage was done. There was no general alarm.

The Norwegian barque Norlenkjold, which cleared from this port for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, on Tuesday, takes out 1,050 bales of cotton, valued at \$47,566. Mr. A. H. Greene was the shipper.

Wilmington and vicinity was visited by a good rain on Friday last, the first of any consequence in about three months. It was welcome to everybody, but especially to those who are dependent on wells and cisterns for water.

Mr. Thos. E. Bond has resigned the position of agent for the New York and Wilmington Steamship Line, to take effect in a few days. It is said that he will engage in business in Baltimore. His successor has not been appointed.

The only two prisoners from Pender in our county jail were taken up to Burgaw on Monday last, for trial before the Superior Court in session there this week. They are George Mitchell, committed on a peace warrant, and Levi Johnson, charged with larceny.

A new steamer has been purchased by Messrs. C. Newton, L. J. Pepper and Wm. Weeks, of Smithville, to be put on the line between that place and Wilmington, Captain Weeks to have command. She is a well proportioned 28 tons, but has nice accommodations for passengers. She came here from Bath, Maine, and is named the Louise.

Whittington Spicer, colored, who mysteriously disappeared from the house of his brother, W. H. Spicer, over the railroad, on Saturday morning last, has turned up as one of the hands on the schr. American Eagle. He is subject to fits and his brother was in much distress about him, as he had been gone from Saturday until Tuesday before any tidings were received of him.

To the Voters of North Carolina—Especially to the People of Bladen and the Cape Fear Section.

I have purposely delayed exposing the Bladen Democratic Commissioners of Bladen county till my anger had become cool and my words coolly stated.

I shall make a plain statement, and facts, not assertions, shall be presented. I am prompted by a sense of self-respect, and not animated by passion. Among my objects is the hope that oppression to others may be avoided while my wrongs are fresh in public memory.

Regardless of politics, and without reference to the man, I am confident that one and all will condemn, personally and officially a Board of Commissioners, whose proceedings on the first Monday in December were never equalled for oppression even by the far-famed "Contra" under the Spanish Inquisition, or the damned and damned Inquisition of the "Star Chamber" of English tyranny.

The facts are as follows: The Commissioners of Bladen county used me at Spring Term, 1883, of Bladen Superior Court, and the cause was referred to the Code, to Major D. G. McRae, of Fayetteville, Harrow's bill made his report and across the Tax Books for 1883 were due, the "Board" appointed a Tax Collector. Barons said suit was terminated, and across the Tax Books were ready for delivery, I paid, not only the amount justly due, but the amount claimed, for which I have receipts from the County Treasurer. I then demanded the Books, but they were given to Le J. Hall, the improperly appointed Tax Collector.

This was in September and early in October, Right here let me say, a few hundred dollars of "Purchase Money" had been collected by me, and I asked the County Treasurer if he demanded them. He said my report of them would not be made till the first Monday in December, and they would not, by universal custom in this county, be payable till January and February following.

A few days before the December meeting, W. J. Parker, Chairman of the "Board," informed me that said meeting I would be required to make full bonds as Sheriff and Tax Collector, notwithstanding Le J. Hall was Tax Collector, and had the Books for 1883, and notwithstanding another Tax Collector, the Chairman further announced to me that Mrs. J. T. Council, a registered free-trader, whom for years this "Board" had accepted as one of my sureties to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars, would not be "good" with him, at least, at the December meeting. Seeing that it was prejudicial to my office and my law, or law, right or wrong, taken from me, I, in order to show my faith with friends, decided to tender all the bonds. I thought that, possibly, even the "Board" would not refuse bonds that were not only safe, but better than I, or any other official in this county, ever tendered before. I, therefore, on Monday, 11th of December, 1883, offered to the "Board" the following bonds:

Bond for \$5,000, with J. A. Sutton, J. D. Gilliam, Evan Johnson and L. W. McCall as sureties, all property holders in Bladen, and who justified for \$5,000. This was the same bond which had been accepted at their previous "bond" meeting, by the same "Board," and under which I had acted for twelve months as Sheriff, with no complaint that said bond was not amply good. It was even stronger by one name and by \$5,000 than any former bond, being signed by L. W. McCall (for \$5,000) whose signature did not support on my former bond. I had the judicial action of the "Board" on the former occasion, with no complaint on their part. In the interim, to believe this bond would be accepted. It was suggested by the "Board" that two of the sureties were under mortgage. Admitted, but the same two sureties were under mortgages when they were taken before. I also offered to strengthen the bond if necessary.

Bond for State taxes for \$12,000 (over double the actual amount of taxes to be collected), with the following sureties, who were property holders in Bladen, was offered: Luther Cromatic (my late Democratic opponent before the people in November, 1882), R. J. Anders, H. J. McElwin (the late Democratic candidate for the Legislature, H. C. McCallum, James Johnson, D. W. Thompson, Wm. Sherman, H. H. Prigden and J. K. Melvin. All these gentlemen had sworn Democratic and they justified (swore on the 10th inst.) to the payment of \$11,000.

Bond for county, poor and school taxes for \$25,000 (over double the amount to be collected), with the following sureties, who justified (swore on the 10th inst.) to the payment of the amount opposite their names:

Luther Cromatic..... 5,000
Rev. W. H. Melvin..... 1,000
Robert Smith..... 1,000
Robert Lee..... 1,000
Capt. T. J. Greenleaf, North State, 2,000
Capt. W. A. Robinson, of same, Waver, 5,000
Capt. J. S. Smith, of Fayetteville, who did not justify, but signed..... 5,000
Capt. J. D. Robinson, of same, Waver, 2,000
Geo. Allen G. Brady, of Fayetteville, N. C..... 50,000
Total amount justified..... \$69,000.

The certificate, under official seal of T. A. Listerick, C. C. of Cumberland county, accompanied this bond, saying Geo. A. G. Brady owned (my large real and personal property in Cumberland, and his justification for \$50,000 was much less than his worth. A. Overbaugh, of Fayetteville, who signed a certificate stating that Geo. A. G. Brady was a man of very considerable wealth, owing valuable real and personal property in Cumberland county, and that he was a large depositor and stockholder in the People's National Bank of Fayetteville. Mr. Overbaugh signed the certificate as a Director of the said People's Bank. These bonds were rejected by A. Watson, by the "Board," the members refusing to consider them separately. The Chairman of the "Caution Committee," Bro. W. J. Jones, stated "they regarded this last bond the strongest ever offered in this county" as worth about \$10,000, though it was signed and justified for \$69,000 by the above named gentlemen.

My attorney asked the "Board" to give him reasonable time, even if they believed so many honorable gentlemen would have had perjured themselves by their justification to bonds, in consequence the "Board" beyond all doubt, by legal testimony, of the perfect sufficiency of my bonds. The "Board" said they would consider the matter till next day, and give him notice before they acted. Next day, at that memorable day, I, about ten minutes after the "Board" had met, my attorney was handed a note from the Clerk of the "Board," saying, "The Board, in case of Sheriff's notice, have declared the sheriff's office vacant." This was the promised notice. This was the closing scene in Act V. of the tragedy so long in process of completing by the "Board" and their gang. Immediately Louis J. Hall, ex Tax Collector of the "Board," was elected Sheriff and TIME ALLOWED HIM TO TENDER HIS BOND.

For proof of all I have said I refer to: The minutes of the "Board."

I refer to: The Democrats and Republicans who were witnesses who were "hookers" on in Vienna.

I refer to: W. F. Parker, a member of the "Board." I also want to state that Mr. W

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1883.

They Tend the Same Way.

There is no doubt that the day prior to election some negroes were killed, without cause at Danville, Virginia, and that there were outrages upon, and murders of negroes in different parts of the state. On the Sunday preceding the election the Philadelphia Press telegraphed Frank A. Burr, then in Boston, to proceed at once to Richmond, to serve as the special Press correspondent, and to forward all important news. He has been a correspondent of the Press in the south for years past; he has more fully than any other man praised the valor of southern men not only in the field, but in the perhaps more trying conflict of beginning again at the bottom, with the whole former social system overthrown, and trying to lay the foundations of a new system in firm ground. So marked has been his eulogies that he has over and over received cordial praise from the press of the south, especially of Virginia; which state has always seemed to be an especial favorite of his. Burr went to Richmond as ordered, and he says, sought for news only from those who opposed to Mahone. His own words are: "I did not see or converse upon the political situation, at any length whatever, with a single gentleman allied to the movement General Mahone is leading. I got all my information and impressions from his enemies. From every one with whom I conversed I got the same statement, which may be thus epitomized."

"Virginia is sitting in the shadow of a great danger. Every man you meet is well armed, and a single incident may provoke more bloodshed. The white people are determined to rule Virginia. Nothing like the present determination of the educated and intelligent classes of the white people to control this state has ever been known. The temper of reconstruction days is outdone a hundred fold. If more bloodshed occurs, the intention is to shoot over the negroes, and kill the white people who are leading them. If there is anything we are determined upon, it is that the educated whites shall rule Virginia, even if we have to shoot the life out of the Mahone movement."

On the strength of these statements Burr telegraphed the Press that Virginia was in danger of a renewal of the turbulent scenes in South Carolina after reconstruction, and said the opponents of General Mahone had raised the race issue and were fighting their battle on the caste line. To substantiate this he quoted from the Richmond papers as follows:

"White supremacy or negro supremacy, which?"

"Remember that the dangers of an abortive social equality stage in the face."

"Shall we have negro trustees to whom your daughters must apply for permission to travel?"

"Now that the liberties of our race are invaded and all our born rights threatened, shall we not, too, cry 'Blood thicker than water,' and range ourselves shoulder to shoulder in the same great cause—the cause of all white Virginians?"

"One thing is certain, and they may as well understand it now as later, and that is that the white people of Virginia do not intend to hold their rights at the will of the negroes."

"It is difficult to restrain the utterances of the exasperated feelings which find a place in every true white man's breast when writing of such a conflict between whites and blacks as that which took place yesterday at Danville."

Well, the Press printed Burr's dispatches; in due course of time the paper containing them reached Richmond and met from the very two papers quoted from, the following cheerful reception:

"This is of course base and rot, and we would afford to pass it without notice were it not supplemented by a most outrageous telegram from Richmond, from a staff correspondent of the Press." The telegram bristles with falsehoods.

The only pity is that the father of all such "staff correspondents"—i. e., the father of all liars—protects them when any trouble occurs. As a class, they have been as great a curse to the south at large as Mahoneism has been to Virginia. —Richmond Dispatch.

We heartily endorse the Dispatch in its severe but just punishment of this miscreant. The wretched creature's malicious slander of the south is fully disproved by the forbearance with which he has long been treated. There could be no better evidence of the law-abiding spirit of our people than the fact that they have not tarred and feathered Frank Burr. —Richmond State.

We do not desire to commit on the foregoing, except to call attention to the similarity of the methods which the "twain" employ. The foregoing from the Richmond papers is but a re-statement of the old barbarism of the old slave days, a transparent attempt by ugly epithets and building abuse to turn aside a fact and to beat out of sight a crime. It is precisely the plan which has more than once been resorted to by the *Detroit News*, and the parallel is made the more striking by the insinuation thrown out above by the *Star*, that the object at which the venom is aimed has been the recipient of unusual courtesy, and that the fact that he has been so long spared is a perpetual evidence of the forbearance and law-abiding spirit of "our people."

The showing is but another proof of the fact that the men who seek to work injustice; the men who

most persistently set the law at defiance, are the men who are most prone to charge falsehood upon honest men, and to ascribe to themselves superior virtues while maliciously arraigning their neighbors.

Wise Action of the National Committee.

Mr. Frye's proposition for a radical change in the method of representation in the Republican national convention was not adopted, but was referred to the convention. In their action we think the committee did wisely. The southern Republicans will have the same share in the councils of their party that has always been awarded them, and we believe the sober second thought of their northern brethren will continue to award it to them.

We do not shut our eyes to the arguments advanced by Mr. Frye and those who have thought an equivalent measure to the one advocated by him should be put in force. On the surface it seems an injustice that the state of Georgia, with its hopeless bourbon majority, should have an equal voice in the councils of the Republican party with such states as Iowa or Massachusetts. There is a seeming equity in the proposition that those who are dependent upon to elect should have such a preponderance of the nominating power as is aimed at in the resolution offered and advocated by Mr. Frye.

But reflection will, we think, convince the party north that this seeming injustice is superficial, and that the best interests of the party in the future will be served by the action of the committee.

The Republican party is now a sectional northern party. Its candidates must unquestionably be elected by northern Republicans. But, while admitting this evident truth, no one who has the best interest of his country at heart can fail to wish it was otherwise. The strength of the party is in the north by reason of its exclusion from the south by violence and force. But this is an artificial condition that cannot last.

There are thousands of good, earnest Republicans in the south. At present they cannot make their influence felt as they will do in the future if they are wisely fostered and sustained. They have an absolute majority in several southern states that is now suppressed and kept from the polls because to assert their rights is to court the fate meted out to Matthews at Hazlehurst, or the colored re-adjusters at Danville.

We believe these men, who are Republicans at the risk of their lives, are entitled to every consideration from their northern brethren, who exercise their rights without question. It should not be forgotten that we carried the presidency in 1876 through the dauntless devotion of southern Republicans. Instead of condemning and disparaging southern Republicans, we submit that it would well repay the party to consider closely whether it is not more to our interest to give them all possible backing and encouragement with a view to reclaiming what clearly belongs to them. There are states in the north that we carry only by herculean effort. There are states in the south that half the exertion would make Republicans by substantial majorities.

We are ready to support such action as the wisdom of the majority of the party shall deem appropriate, but we think the Republican party need not remain a sectional party if vigorous action is taken looking to a revival of the dormant Republican majorities in several of the southern states, and to this end we think, instead of discouraging them, it will be found the height of political wisdom to strengthen and recognize southern Republicanism in every practicable way. —National Republican.

Protection.

It seems a little singular that the old cry in the south against protection because it fostered northern manufactures and mineral development at the expense of the agricultural south, should still find advocates here when the conditions are undergoing radical transformation, and that which has been the life and prosperity of northern manufactures is to be resented and dismissed when its application is about to be made to our own industries now just struggling for development and advancement. The specious plea that it is unjust and injurious to the farming community deserves no one who gives the subject any consideration, and we will say for the benefit of those "whom it may concern" that our section is for adequate protection to aid us in developing our mineral resources, in building up our section, and placing it in the position that its great resources and manifold advantages entitle it to occupy in this rich, prosperous, and enterprising country. —Roanoke Leader.

It was after the campaign in the Shenandoah valley, when Sheridan had sent the enemy "whirling through Winchester," and the confederates were not only beaten, but scattered, that Gen. Jubal Early attended divine worship in Staunton, Va., with a few members of his staff. The clergyman discomfited from the text "And the dead shall rise." He glowingly depicted the joys and glories of resurrection and immortality. He said that the departed of the loved and lost should be gathered together, and the mortal should put on immortality.

"Yes, my friends," cried he, "everybody beneath those gleaming stones in the church yard about us shall rise and be known, even as also He is known."

Neglecting his companion, Gen. Early whispered, "If old Gabe ever intends to play the correct let him too rise now. If these fellows would only rise I'd convert every mother's son of 'em. I need soldiers."

There is a new iron bridge over the Wateree river, near Camden, S. C.

Face the Music.

The south dominates the Democracy. If the party of retrogression should obtain national ascendancy the section recently in rebellion would naturally dominate the nation. Whether or not it would be safe to make such an entailment of power so soon after the armed conflict for supremacy will be determined by the people next November. The probabilities are that the decision of the popular jury be in the negative. Whatever may be the real issue between the contending parties, the ostensible issue will be the tariff. Voicing the sentiment of the authoritative wing of the Democratic party the *Atlanta Constitution* says that "Editor Dana is becoming reckless. He now wants the free trade, issue fought out. The Democratic party must be excused." This great quasi exemplification of the motto "in vino veritas," which applies to any occasion of intellectual exaltation as well as to an alcoholic tendency to truth telling. On the main issue of the prospective campaign "the Democratic party begins to be excused." But the people will not accede to its beggary. The party whose banner is adorned or soiled with nullification, secession, or treason cannot beg the leading question in this manner. It proposes to reduce American laborers to a condition of competition with the mendicant laborers and serfs of Europe, and then, when the question of acquiescence or resistance is to be presented for popular support or rejection, it "begs to be excused."

It was presumed that when the Democratic party chose as its leader in the house an embodiment of the dogma of free trade, or tariff reform, that party would at last come forth from its ambages and fight an open honorable battle. From every stronghold of Democracy comes the slogan, "Hedge, brothers, hedge." Knowing the weakness and almost imbecility of the plea for an opportunity to re-examine the Jacksonian cry, "to the victors belong the spoils," the leaders of that party are endeavoring to shrewdly disguise their real tenets. It will not do. They must come forth and assert themselves. Senator Hampton must come into the open air and again advise the Virginians to "vote for the cause for which Lee and Jackson fought." Mr. Charles must again proclaim that the United States is "a vicious system that has destroyed sovereign states and oppressed nine millions of this people in the south." All of these leaders of the party of objection to the tariff must not be forgotten. They are the party who are endeavoring to keep from the people. They cannot plead to be excused. The issues are squarely faced, and upon them the battle must be waged. Freedom and patriotism do not deny, as the result, the fulfillment of the hope of Webster for "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." The Republican party alone can guarantee these best interests. —National Republican.

We respectfully submit the following to the consideration of that free trade howler, *The Morning Star*, and would like to know what you are going to say about it.

The cotton industry in England is said to be very seriously depressed. The *London Spectator* of a recent date says: "Lancashire men who are old enough to know, say that, with the single exception of the time of the American war, no weaving branch of the cotton trade is just now in worse condition than it has been since the repeal of the corn laws. A great many small employers have been forced out of business, and others who are still in operation have been held up privately in order to keep from prostrating the entire business of the country. The meagre economy has been practiced by all. All have commenced to discharge their less efficient hands, and there is not a district in the cotton industry where hundreds of weavers are not idling in the street and vainly asking for work. Mills have depreciated in consequence. Factories that cost \$65,000 cannot be sold for \$15,000, and mills that but two years ago would have brought \$100,000 will not now bring one fourth of that."

A New England Method That Pays.

In the matter of offering liberal inducements for the location of any legitimate manufacturing enterprise the New England towns are much in advance of any other part of the country. New England people are public spirited, enterprising and generous enough when they see that generosity will pay. Moreover, they are quick at seeing where generosity will pay. The stranger, travelling through New England, is surprised on finding such extensive manufacturing enterprises, often located in such small, out-of-the-way villages. The modest hamlet sometimes is the seat of a large enterprise, the products manufactured by which are sold over the globe. Among the reasons given for locating in such a place, will generally be found the fact that very liberal inducements were offered the organizers of the enterprise. These inducements consisted of public or private subscriptions, municipal or individual aid, or both, often coupled with a relief for a number of years from taxation, and always granted on certain well-defined conditions which must be fulfilled by those beneficiaries.

Butler's Programme.

The shoe-makers of San Francisco, Cal., and of Lynn, Mass., have organized Butler clubs. It is the intention of old Ben to have a national labor convention nominate him for the presidency early next summer, and then force the Democracy to take him up. If they do not do it, he will run as an independent labor candidate. —Cleveland Leader.

Valuable coal beds are being found in Arkansas, and the outcroppings show fuel to seven feet.

Protection Protect the Farmers.

In their onslaught upon the tariff free traders profess to have in the interests of the farmers of the west and south at heart, and, in fact, the burden of their complaint is that protection levies an unjust tax upon agriculture. Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the agricultural department, has brought the hard logic of the census figures to bear on this question, and in a pamphlet recently published he not only demonstrates the utter fallacy of the free-trade theory, but he shows by statistics, which cannot lie, that farmers are greatly benefited by the protective system. The building up of manufactures greatly enhances the value of land. Home markets for farm products give the highest prosperity to an agricultural community, and the census returns prove with unerring certainty that the value of land increases as the number of agricultural laborers when compared with the whole population, diminishes. Virginia, for instance, is an agricultural state, and so is Pennsylvania; but in 1880, according to the census reports, a fraction over 51 per cent. of the people of Virginia having occupations were engaged in agriculture, while in Pennsylvania a little over 20 1/2 per cent. of the working population are farmers and farm laborers. In Virginia the average value of farm land per acre is \$10.89 in Pennsylvania, \$49.30. Ohio's proportion of agricultural workers is within a small fraction of 40 per cent., and her farm lands are worth on an average \$15.97. Kentucky has over 61 1/2 per cent. of farmers and farm laborers, and her lands, some of which are among the best in the world, are worth but \$13.91.

The same sharp contrast runs through all the states. Wherever there are manufactures the rates of agricultural workers diminishes, and the value of the land and its products go up. There can be no great prosperity unless there is varied industry. Only one man in five of those who work in the state of New York is an agriculturist, and the average value of land is \$44.1. New Jersey is full of manufacturers and lies between the great cities of New York and Philadelphia, which team with all manner of mechanical industries. Although much of the land in New Jersey is naturally very poor, the average value is \$65.16 per acre, the highest of any in the union. All of which is due to diversified industry and the influence of home manufactures. When we come to look at the average annual value of the production for each person engaged in agricultural labor the contrast is even more striking. In Pennsylvania it is \$431; in Virginia, \$180; in Ohio, \$391; in Kentucky, \$139, and so on through the whole list of manufacturing and non-manufacturing states. Says Mr. Dodge: "Three brothers in Alabama, laboring through the year, get as much for their aggregate produce as one farmer receives in Pennsylvania, simply because that farmer has a brother engaged in manufacture and another in mining. It is because in one case there is a market for one product only thousands of miles away; in the other, there are markets at every door." —National Republican.

A Liberal Party Can Win.

There is a political element in North Carolina sufficient to overwhelm the bourbon idea.

To shape this element, to put it in dress and form, so that it may be effective, shall be our study.

The recent election in the First District has demonstrated, beyond peradventure that the Republicans can't win in North Carolina.

Mr. Walter F. Pool, who was the compromise, or the Liberal candidate, was elected. Judge Pool, who was the straight Republican candidate, was defeated, and his defeat was overwhelming.

The Liberal party can carry the state of North Carolina, if the Republican party will consent and act in accord.

The recent elections in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts argue that a Republican President will be elected in 1884. It is plain that the same states which voted for Garfield will give their electoral vote to the Republican successor.

The election in Virginia, unfortunately solidifies the south, unless the sober second Liberal thought captures the people. A solid north and a solid south are simply with enemies and allies with dangers.

If the Republican party in North Carolina is honest in its professions; if it wishes to see the state prosper and thrive, with no consideration of self—the path to victory is plain and blazed.

A Liberal party can win in North Carolina. A Liberal policy is something which we most devoutly wish. —Statesville American.

It comes with rather a bad degree of grace upon the part of the D. merchants to shout, "urn the rascals out."

Whom do the Democrats mean by the rascals?

They mean the party which secured the union of the American states.

They mean the party which untied the hands of more than five millions of slaves.

They mean a party which has set a beacon light of liberty on this side of the Atlantic that invites and extends the hand of welcome to the oppressed of every land.

They mean a party of progress, a party of broad comprehensive ideas; a party in fact which linked the Atlantic and the Pacific. They mean a party which has made positive the Indian nationality of a party of states. Their wish to turn a party out, not because the party has done anything wrong, but because the "hungry rascal wish to get it." Perhaps Mr. Dana and Mr. Holmes would like to get it.

A deposit of very rich phosphate has been discovered near Selma, Ala.

What Causes Weak Eyes.

The reason people's eyes require magnifying glasses is explained in this way: Just back of the pupil is a lens, held in place by a circular muscle and a flexible ligament. When distant objects are sighted the muscles relaxes, the ligament stretches and flattens the lens; and when the object to be seen is near, the muscle contracts and the lens resumes a globular shape. In old age the elastic lens gets stiff, and does not spring back into a globular form. Magnifying lenses have to be added in order to get the image of near objects focused on the retina. Those pinching glasses are to be avoided for the sake of comfort and because no uniformity of position can be maintained with them. Color blindness is a common defect. Some people are unable to distinguish green and red, though yellow is a color never mistaken by any one. Science thus far has failed to relieve this defect, which seems to be seated in the brain. Short sightedness is a disease and is remedied by concave glasses which lengthen the focus. An instrument has been invented by which oculists can select glasses suitable for patients. A mirror is arranged so that the interior of an eye can be seen with it and the condition of the lens and retina accurately known.

John Stetson, manager of the Monte Christo company, is also proprietor of one of the largest show printing establishments in the country. It is located at Boston. Of Stetson's experience in the printing business there is a hard, wicked, cruel story told. Stetson occasionally indulges in wild, uncouth, unheard of methods of spelling, not because he is phonetic or eccentric, but simply because of his slight acquaintance with the mode of spelling most in vogue for several generations. Once his foreman brought in for him to examine a proof of a red, green, blue, and yellow three sheet poster of one of Stetson's own shows, and for which he had furnished the "copy." Stetson looked it over carefully, and, pointing to a scarlet word, said, reprovingly: "That isn't the way I spelled that word."

"I know it," replied the foreman, "but you didn't spell it right. That's the correct way to spell it."

"Do you mean to say that you know how to spell better than I do? I tell you I spelled it right."

"I haven't got anything to say about it. Webster says this is the correct way," said the foreman, rather sullenly.

"Is Webster," shouted Stetson, jumping up and dancing about the office in great excitement. "Who the — is Webster, anyhow? I didn't know there was such a man in the establishment. Discharge him instantly, anyhow. I don't propose to have any high-towered dude spellers putting on airs around this shop. Fire him out!"

We are little curious to know how the bourbon press of North Carolina, and of South Carolina too, as to that stand in regard to removing the impost from sugar? If they favor the removal, as we opine they do, then we will write to parties in Louisiana and Florida, and find out how they feel about rice. And if the Bourbon press of North and South Carolina desire the removal of the customs on salt, we will enquire how the people of western New York and Michigan feel about peanuts. When the bourbon gentry go down into the tariff and become conversant with its workings, they will find that it is one of those tax machines which adjust itself to go and take, and that its outcome is the general welfare and prosperity of the country; in fact it is a *summa bonum*. —Statesville American.

Quarrelling.

If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is a quarrel. No man fails to think less of himself after he has been before it degrades him in the eyes of others, and what a worse, tends to blunt his sensibilities and increase his irritability. The truth is, the more peaceably and quickly we get on, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the better course is, if the man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he slanders you, take care to live down his slanders. Let such persons alone, for there is nothing better than this way of dealing with those who injure us.

Let us chat with our people and tell them what protection has done in the last thirteen years. In North Carolina in 1870 there were 33 cotton gins within her borders, with 618 bays and 39,897 spindles. In this year of grace, 1883, in this glorious year of protection, there are 76 cotton mills with about 3000 looms and 156,000 spindles; and in addition 10 woolen mills with 74 looms. We simply wish to ask our readers which do they think is the party of material prosperity. The Democratic or Republican?

"That man comes from the euphonious town of the west," remarked the scribe who knows everybody, and he pointed to a chunky little man, whose clothes haven't fitted him for many years. "Where is his town, and why do you call it euphonious?"

The place is in Laramie county, Wyoming territory, and it is not only euphonious, but a good and romantic. That man comes from Rye Hide Basin, Wyoming.

Representative Burkholder, of Mississippi, says there was an outrage in Clarksburg on the day of election. He knows it because he made a speech near Hazlehurst the day before the election in which he conspired peace and order. This would settle it if the corpse had not been found.

There are 83,000,000 acres of timber land in Florida.

Strike at the Bottle.

A nervous and disease-stricken old gentleman, sitting in his room on an easy chair, his physician being at his side.

Said the old gentleman, "Now, doctor, you have been treating me for a long time, and haven't done me much good. I'm tired of all this. I want you to strike at the root of all my disorders."

Said the doctor, "Do you mean exactly what you say?"

"To be sure I do," said the venerable invalid.

"Well, here goes!" said the doctor; with one smack of his cane he broke to pieces the brandy bottle which stood on the mantel.

The old gentleman was angry and excited, but he had a good answer ready for the doctor. "Doctor, if it hadn't been for your doctrine, I never would have got in the habit of drinking."

In Brown's Iron Bitters there is strength for the debilitated, refreshment for the nervous, and new life for the broken-down.

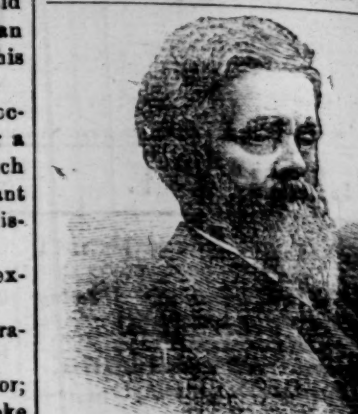
The *North American Review* for January presents a table of contents possessing in the highest degree the character of contemporary human interest. First, the opposite sides of the question of Ecclesiastical Control in Utah are set forth by two representative men, whose competence for the performance of the task undertaken by them respectively admits of no doubt, viz: President John Taylor, the official head of the Mormon Church, and the Hon. Eli H. Murray, Governor of the territory of Utah. Senator John I. Mitchell writes of the Tribulations of the American Dollar, recounting the strenuous efforts of the people of the United States to extinguish the national debt, and contending that it is our imperative duty to-day to settle definitely the question, whether we shall have dollars of unequal commercial value in circulation. In an article entitled "Theological Re-adjustments," the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rhyland insists upon the necessity of eliminating from the formularies of belief and from the current teachings of the churches, whether in the pulpit or in the Sunday-school, all doctrines and all statements of supposed facts which have been discredited by the advance of exegetical scholarship, and by the progress of natural science. Senator Henry W. Blair, taking for his theme Alcohol in Politics, declares his belief that another irrepressible conflict is at hand, and advocates the submission to the people of an amendment to the United States constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors. No one who read in the December issue the first half of *The Day of Judgment*, Gail Hamilton's incisive review of the domestic life of Thomas Carlyle, will forego the pleasure of perusing the latter half in the current number. Evis incident to immigration, by Edward Self, is a forcible statement of the mischiefs wrought by the importation into our social and political life of an enormous annual contingent from the lowest stratum of the population of Europe. Finally, the subject of Bismarck by Railway Passes, is discussed by Charles Aldrich and Judge N. M. Hubbard. Published at 39 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

Daisy Green: by Mrs. Sarah A. Bissbee, Boston, D. Lothrop & Co., price 80 cents. All fond mothers treasure up in their memories the quaint sayings and mischievous pranks of their little ones, but few of them ever get time to embalm them in a book. Mrs. Bissbee has been fortunate enough, however, to have the opportunity and inclination, and in the stories which make up the *Daisy Green* collection she has made use of real material. Many mothers will smile in turning over its pages to find things which they might have written out of their experiences and memories, as much as children alike. Some of the stories are very funny, and one cannot help thinking after closing the book that Daisy must have been a child of remarkably active mind and vivid imagination to have said and done all the extraordinary things here chronicled. The frolics are a genuine portrait of Daisy herself.

The Poet and the Children: Edited by Matthew Henry Lowrey, Illustrated by Benson, D. Lothrop & Co. Price \$5.00. This is a new and enlarged edition of one of the most elegant presentation books ever issued in this country. In addition to the former text there are new poems by Celia Thaxter, Paul H. Payne, Lucy Larcom, Margaret Sidney and other popular poets, with illustrations from the pencils of such artists as Miss Humphrey, E. H. Corsett, Jessie Curtis Sheppard and others. It has for its leading poem Whitier's verses, which give title to the book. The different poems are the contributions of some of the finest writers in the country, and are especially adapted to the tastes and capacities of young readers, while all possible pains have been taken to make it as attractive as its contents. It is filled with exquisite illustrations.

The mineral product of Alabama has increased from 94,500,000 in 1879 to \$12,000,000 this year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's *SARSAPILLA*, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's *SARSAPILLA* and analyze it. Besides, I took some quantity, and am satisfied the medicine is not injurious and will frankly add that I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble. I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the test-reputable gentlemen hardly have room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

Dr. Lewis

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By its aid self-instruction is made easy and instruction in many valuable things made free.

IT IS LEARNING BY DOING.

"The value of all educational systems consists in what they do to lead the pupil to learn himself."

More of the subjects taught can be learned unaided with this system in a month, than in the best schools with the old system in a twelvemonth.

Mechanical school-work can give instruction, but it cannot develop faculty, because this depends upon self-exertion.

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50 Key and Tare BUTTER.

200 do do LARD.

225 do do MEAT.

50 do do CHEESE.

For sale by ADRIAN & VOLLMER

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1883

Industrial News and Notes.

Missouri's coal fields cover 23,700 square miles.

A Brush electric light company has been organized at Little Rock, Ark.

The Phoenix foundry, Savannah, Ga., has been bought by Wm. Kehoe.

Mississippi is building more railroads this year than any other state in the Union.

The largest crop of wheat ever sown in East Tennessee has been sown this fall.

The contract has been given out to erect the Henderson, Ky., cotton mills for \$75,000.

The Orange county, Florida, farmers are importing large numbers of German laborers.

The growing prosperity of East Tennessee is due to the fact that it is composed of small farms.

Eighteen thousand and eighty-six head of cattle have been entered in Florida during the year.

A Franklin county, Tenn., farmer realized the past season \$8,000 from eighty acres of strawberries.

The Rome Iron Company are putting in a new blowing engine at their Rockwood furnace, Tennessee.

The cotton mills of South Carolina furnish employment to 4,500 persons and bring to the state \$6,000,000.

Greenville, South Carolina, has a population of 8,355. An increase of over two thousand in three years.

Five millions of dollars are invested in gold mining in Georgia, the profits thereon being satisfactory.

Discoveries of rich deposits of iron ore are being constantly made in the mountains of East Tennessee.

Nearly \$600,000 worth of buildings were contracted for during October by the citizens of Fort Worth, Texas.

The population of the enterprising and beautiful city of Augusta, Ga., is rapidly increasing, and now exceeds 35,000.

The Jackson, Tenn., Tribune and Sun says that a colony will shortly be established near Tyner, Hamilton county, in that state.

The Davidson, N. C., Dispatch says that about one hundred Pennsylvania men are now in that state, looking for places to settle.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company have built a railroad from their mines to their furnaces in South Pittsburg and Cowan, Tenn.

The Pelzer, S. C., Cotton Mills Company, with a capital stock of \$600,000, has a mill four stories high, 350x75 feet, which will accommodate 20,000 spindles.

A company will soon open a mica mine in Caldwell county, Texas. The mica exists in great quantities, and the mines are said to be the richest in the United States.

A number of capitalists have just purchased 800 acres of land in Pickens county, Ga., for the purpose of quarrying marble. This promises to be one of the most important of the new industries of Georgia.

The new town of Leeds, in the middle of the beautiful Cahaba valley, seventeen miles east of Birmingham, is regarded as the place where the next mining and manufacturing town in North Alabama must be built.

The output of Furnace No. 2, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, at South Pittsburg, for the first three days of November, was 1,404 tons, averaging 100 tons a day. The ore used is a hard red fossiliferous ore, the same as that from which the Bang Fawn Furnace made its reputation.

Experts say Broad river at Anthony Shoals, Ga., has a volume of 12,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, and its velocity is 175 feet per minute, its fall in a mile and a quarter being 92 feet. The horse-power is calculated to be 37,385, while Lowell, the best developed water power in the United States, has only 16,000 horse-power.

If the southern newspaper press would follow the example of the Vicksburg (Miss.) Post, the shotgun would soon cease to be the chief factor in southern politics. In commenting upon the Coghlin murder, in which a Republican was shot down because he refused to abide by a Democratic notice to stay away from the polls, the Post says: "Every bullet that was shot into Matthews will be worth thousands of votes to the Republicans, because it will be said, and it cannot be denied, that he was killed on account of his politics by intolerant Democrats."

What is needed from the southern press is an equally frank admission of the character and purpose of the political murders when they occur. That will be a decided step in the direction of suppressing them. But this nation is entirely exceptional.—Woodstock Virginian.

A western genius proposes through the Scientific American an original method of checking the progress of a tornado. It is to place a barrel of powder in front of the coming tornado, the barrel so arranged that the contents may be readily ignited by means of a string of some length, and when the hand of the tornado, so to speak, reaches the barrel, pull the string and surprise it with a first-class explosion. He says this will so break up its progress that it will pass that particular place harmlessly, and it will be some time before it can regain its force, if it is not entirely beaten up.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves the value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

"And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!"

"She lingered and suffered long, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good."

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility.

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1884

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for raising all the most popular seeds, plants, etc. Invaluable to all. D. M. FERRY & CO. MICH. dec 14-3m

A Brilliant Scheme.

DISMAL SWAMP LOTTERY CO.

OF

Norfolk, Virginia.

The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legislature of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its legality has been fully tested before the Court.

The object in view is the "improvement and extension" of the Canal, and that full opportunity may be given for the purchase of the tickets, of which there are only

25,000 WITH 356 PRIZES.

The Drawing will take place on the

20TH OF DECEMBER.

at which time it will be made in the city of Norfolk, before the public, and under the supervision of fully authorized Commissioners, and in the manner each succeeding month.

The drawing of 25th November was most successfully and satisfactorily conducted, the distribution of \$10,000 being assured, and the stability and good faith of the Company, and now Class B is presented with the following

SCHEME:

Capital Prize \$5,000.

1 Prize of \$5,000 1

1 Prize of \$1,000 10

1 Prize of \$500 20

1 Prize of \$250 40

1 Prize of \$100 80

1 Prize of \$50 160

1 Prize of \$25 320

1 Prize of \$10 640

1 Prize of \$5 1,280

1 Prize of \$2 2,560

1 Prize of \$1 5,120

1 Prize of \$500 1

1 Prize of \$250 10

1 Prize of \$100 20

1 Prize of \$50 40

1 Prize of \$25 80

1 Prize of \$10 160

1 Prize of \$5 320

1 Prize of \$2 640

1 Prize of \$1 1,280

1 Prize of \$500 1

1 Prize of \$250 10

1 Prize of \$100 20

1 Prize of \$50 40

1 Prize of \$25 80

1 Prize of \$10 160

1 Prize of \$5 320

1 Prize of \$2 640

1 Prize of \$1 1,280

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOB PRINTING,

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

HANDBILLS AND POSTERS.

Which we print in a clear and distinct manner.

OUR PRICES MODERATE.

Our work guaranteed satisfactory.

E. S. WARROCK & CO.

Corner Front and Princess streets.

October 26-11 over Dyers.

MEMERY PURVIS,

PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, TARTAR, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the Public.

GUARANTEES SATISFACTION.

WORK DONE AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

oct 26-11

SINGER

is the BEST BUILT

SEWING MACHINE EVER

manufactured. It is the only

one that will sew on all kinds

of fabric, and it will sew on

all kinds of buttons, and it

will sew on all kinds of

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND

FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, W. & W. R. R. daily at 7:00 p. m., 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 a. m.

Leave Richmond at 7:00 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

Arrive at Washington at 10:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Arrive at Baltimore at 11:00 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at 12:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m. and 6:30 p. m.

Arrive at New York at 1:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1883.

Honorable Success.

To have achieved marked business success in any honorable business pursuit, is a cause for congratulation; but to have done this in the single line of publishing good literature, is especially deserving of favorable notice. As the result of patient, persistent adherence to a worthy policy, success of the character indicated has been won by the house of D. Lothrop & Co., which from modest beginnings has grown to become one of the most important publishing houses in the United States. The magnitude of their undertakings is suggested by the fact that more than \$30,000 was expended, upon the illustrations of their holiday books for the present season. Our readers will be interested in the following notes relating to some of their recent publications, culled from the American Bookseller, and other sources.

A History of the American People, by Arthur Gilman, M. A. Concise, authentic, philosophical, impartial, and thoroughly interesting, this is pronounced by competent reviewers the best one volume history of the United States yet published. Profusely illustrated. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

Life of Washington, by E. E. Brown, author of "Life of James A. Garfield," "Life of Oliver Wendell Holmes," etc. This is far more than a compilation from previous works. Beside containing much new matter, essential facts are presented in new light, and valuable information is given in a terse and graphic style. It is a model of biographical writing. 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.

Self Giving, by Wm. F. Bainbridge, under the veil of fiction, presents chapters in the real life of some of the most honored of our American missionaries. The story is as interesting as any romance, and will deserve the attention it is sure to receive. 12mo, \$1.50.

How the Rain-Children were Freed is a story of two little children in search of "the store house of the rain." The concept is pretty wrought out, and the book is worthy of comparison with some of the tales of Andersen and Grimm. With its lithographic illustrations and illuminated covers, it is a choice gift book for young readers, 4to, \$1.00.

Child Lore: its Classics, Traditions and Jingles, by Clara Doty Gates, will prove a mine of treasures to the boys and girls fortunate enough to possess it. German, Italian, Norse, as well as English folk lore have furnished its material, and choice illustrations by the best artists, give it added value. 4to, elegantly bound, \$1.00.

Field, Wood, and Meadow Bumble: and Wild Flowers, and where they Grow, by Amanda B. Harris, are two books whose pages are full of interest, and whose illustrations are admirable in design and execution. Mothers, in reading them to or with their little ones, will repeat the unalloyed happiness which came to them in the midst of field and woodland flowers, in days which will not return. Wild Flowers, 8vo., extra cloth, gilt edges, \$3.00; Field, Wood, &c., 4to, \$2.00.

From the Hudson to the Neva, by David Kerr, is a narrative unusually true to nature, in which the author recounts for the benefit of the boys the story of travels and adventures in northern Europe and the Malay Islands. 12mo, \$1.15.

Their Club and Ours, a story by John Preston True, was received with great enthusiasm while running through the pages of Wide Awake, and will find equal favor with a wider public as presented in attractive book form. 12mo, \$1.25.

The Wedding Day Book is dedicated to a sentiment which is expected to find its proper expression, sooner or later, in the exchange of vows, with the accompaniment of wedding bells, orange blossoms, etc. With dainty selections from the best poets, as opposite blank pages, it provides a register for these red letter days. 4to, \$2.00.

Dainty Grecs. Find mothers love to recall the quaint sayings and mischievous pranks of their little ones, but few have opportunity to keep such a record of them as Mrs. Susie A. Bee presents in this volume. They will smile as they recognize many of the odd sayings and doings of their own boys and girls. It is a book which will be received with favor. 12mo, 30 cents.

Cambridge Sermons is a selection from the pulpit utterances in the Shepherd Church, Cambridge, of Rev. A. A. McKenzie, D.D., one of the most instructive and entertaining of American preachers. 12mo, \$1.50.

Yonge's Histories for Young Folks, brief, graphic, authentic, and intensely interesting, are the very best histories of Rome, Greece, England, France and Germany, specially adapted for the instruction and entertainment of the young, ever published. 12mo, \$1.50 each.

Among new editions of late publications in elegant bindings, we note the following: Our American Artists, in two volumes, by S. G. W. Benjamin, American Master to Paris, which contain sketches of the most prominent

artists in America, with views of their studios, reproductions of their famous pictures, &c.; Walfs and their Authors, by A. A. Hopkins. A collection of choice poems, which have won their way to fame, regardless of their authors. The Old Oaken Bucket, with drawings by Miss L. B. Humphrey; the series of handsome Birthday Books, Shakespeare, Tennyson, and The Autograph; The New England Story Book, with its thirty-seven tales, by the most famous of New England writers, with excellent illustrations; Christmas Carols, by notable American poets, with illustrations by the best American artists, in a new and elegant edition, furnishing one of the choicest of gift books; Out of Darkness into Light, with exquisite poems and drawings by Mary A. Lathbury, illustrative of the soul's striving after truth.

Among authors who are standard favorites with our boys and girls, Pansy contributes to the new publications of this house Ester Ried yet Speaking, a story which will be as welcome as her Four Girls at Chautauque, The Hall in the Grove, etc., Margaret Sidney, one of the most popular writers of the day, and author of Five Little Peppers, What the Seven did, etc., furnishes a book of equal interest under the title of Who Told Me, while Edward A. Rand's new book, All Aboard for the Lakes and Mountains, will be received with enthusiasm by all boys.

With remarkable unanimity the press notices award the highest rank, among juvenile periodicals, to the several magazines published by D. Lothrop & Co. Appreciating the difficulty of adapting one magazine to all ages, they have provided for older youth their splendidly illustrated Wide Awake, which well deserves its title of "king among juveniles;" for those a little younger, the remarkably useful and successful magazine, "The Pansy," which is all and more than is suggested by its name in the way of attractiveness, and which is entitled by Mrs. G. K. Alden (Pansy); for readers still younger, that delight of the nursery, Our Little Men and Women, and for the delectation of the "bib and tucker folk," the wide-eyed youngsters, who do more seeing than thinking, the pictorial wonder book, Babyland.

The publishers, who promise to make these magazines more attractive than ever the coming year, will send specimen copies of all to any of our readers upon receipt of 25 cents.

No Mercy.

Before these lines reach our readers, O'Donnell, the slayer of the innocent Carey, will have been hanged, a victim to British justice and English misrule in Ireland. All the indications were that he would go to the gallows not merely unflinching, but exulting in spirit with the belief that he was dying a martyr to the sacred cause of his country against her oppressor. His eye of faith will have looked abroad beyond the walls of grimy Newgate and have seen thousands of O'Donnells ready to keep up the deadly vendetta of a nation with "murder for murder" as their cry. Mercy, says the British government, shall not intervene on either side. I not all this unworthy of the age we live in? O'Donnell did not die as a vulgar murderer in the eyes of the English themselves. I was a mistake to treat him as one. The confusion of the witnesses for the prosecution would alone have been good grounds for clemency, apart altogether from the hopelessness of that policy toward Ireland of which terror has been the watchword and the gallows the instrument. The intensity of the national feeling in Ireland is only promoted by tragedies like that enacted in Newgate yard on last Monday.

One he Hadn't Met.

One day a pompous little fellow at a dinner-table was boasting of the great men with whom he was on intimate terms. He had been in constant correspondence with Longfellow, had lunched with Tennyson, was in friendly relations with the Prince of Wales, and in short, knew everything and everybody. At length a quiet individual at the further end of the room broke in on the conversation with the question: "My dear sir, did you happen to know the Siamese Twins when they were in this country?" "Our hero," he obviously had a talent for lying, but no real genius, at once replied: "The Siamese Twins, sir? Yes, sir. I became very intimate with one of them, but I never had the good fortune to meet the other."

Indorsement of Mahone's Address.

The following indorsement of the address of the readjuster state executive committee upon the late canvass and election in this state, but expresses the views 127,000 voters represented by our readjuster legislator:—*Richmond Whig* Resolved, (by the readjuster members of the senate and house of delegates of the commonwealth of Virginia, in conference assembled,) That we do hereby indorse and ratify the very able and truthful address issued by the readjuster state executive committee, declaring the causes and methods that led to the defeat of our party on the sixth of November, 1883, by the Bourbon-fundamental party of Virginia.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished to the said state executive committee, and also be published in the *Richmond Whig* and such other journals as may be kind enough to do so.

Phillips & Allen have bought the Melbourne Mill, Allen's Factory, Ala., and are putting both building and machinery in thorough repair for working cotton.

"The Wonder of the Age."

496 S. STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1880.
H. E. WARNER & Co. Sirs—My case has been a marvelous one, and my restoration to health through you Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has been the wonder of all acquainted with it.
SAMUEL J. ANDREWS.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 17

The Charlotte, N. C., Observer says that a new variety of cotton seed, along the Carolina Central road this year in the shipment of cotton stalks by the farmers to the Acme Manufacturing Company, near Wilmington, where they are worked up into paper, stock, ropes, etc.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

December 13.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 31 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROBIN—The market was firm at \$1 17 1/2 for Strained and \$1 22 1/2 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 91 cents per lb for Middling.

Good Ordinary, 71 cts per lb
Low Middling, 91 " "
Middling, 91 " "
Good Middling, 101 " "

December 14.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 31 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 175 casks at 30.

ROBIN—Market firm at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 91 cents per lb for Middling.

Good Ordinary, 71 cts per lb
Low Middling, 91 " "
Middling, 91 " "
Good Middling, 101 " "

December 17.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 30 cents per gallon, with sales later of 50 casks on private terms, closing strong at 31 cents bid.

ROBIN—The market was firm at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 15 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market was quiet, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 91 cents per lb for Middling.

Good Ordinary, 71 cts per lb
Low Middling, 91 " "
Middling, 91 " "
Good Middling, 101 " "

December 18.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 31 1/2 cents, with sales reported of 175 casks at quotations.

ROBIN—Market firm at \$1 15 for Strained, and \$1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 15 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market steady, with sales reported on a basis of 91 cents per lb for Middling.

Good Ordinary, 71 cts per lb
Low Middling, 91 " "
Middling, 91 " "
Good Middling, 101 " "

December 19.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 31 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROBIN—The market was firm at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 15 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 91 cents per lb for Middling.

Good Ordinary, 71 cts per lb
Low Middling, 91 " "
Middling, 91 " "
Good Middling, 101 " "

December 19.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 31 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROBIN—The market was firm at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 15 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 91 cents per lb for Middling.

Good Ordinary, 71 cts per lb
Low Middling, 91 " "
Middling, 91 " "
Good Middling, 101 " "

December 19.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 31 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROBIN—The market was firm at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 15 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 91 cents per lb for Middling.

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SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 31 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROBIN—The market was firm at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 15 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 91 cents per lb for Middling.

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SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 31 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROBIN—The market was firm at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 15 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 91 cents per lb for Middling.

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Good Middling, 101 " "

December 19.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 31 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROBIN—The market was firm at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 15 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 91 cents per lb for Middling.

Good Ordinary, 71 cts per lb
Low Middling, 91 " "
Middling, 91 " "
Good Middling, 101 " "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ward's White Lily Soap

FOR

Laundry and Toilet Use.

IT DOES AWAY WITH

WASHBOARD/SAND BOILERS

AND CONTAINS NO ROBIN TO TURN THE FABRIC YELLOW.

IT CAN BE USED EITHER IN

HOT OR COLD WATER

It saves fuel, time and labor, and is

recommended and endorsed by some of

the leading Chemists in the country.

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLMERS,

Wholesale Agents.

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PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

FOR

1883,